"AILY, TRI-WERKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER. THELIBHIES AND PROPRIETORS.

all Office Nos. 36, 38 and 40, North High St VARMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

\$6 00 per year Ry the Carrier, per week, 13½ cants.

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M'COLM, MILES & M'DONALDS, ("UCORSSORS TO GRO. & WM. McDONALD) GROCERS,

No. 124 South High Street Proprietors of the Columbus Powder

Magazine, A GENTS FOR SALE OF THE MEDBURY WHITE

Agents for Sale of Gardner, Phipps & Co.'s Suga Cured Hams.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES Of every description, Imported and Domestic.

Fine Wines, Cordials, Liquors, Segars, Olive Oils, Sar dines, &c. All goods delivered free of charge. McCOLM, MILES & McDONALDS, msyl5-dly. No. 124 South High st. SUNDRIES.

No. 1 MESS MACKEREL Pickled Sa'mon Smoke: Salmon, Smoked Hailbut, Hominy, "Samp," Oran berries, "Dayton Crackers," Sap Sago; English Dairy Nutmeg, Pine Apple and W. R. Obesse; Burnett's Fis yoring Extracts; Canned Green Corn, Green Peas, Pin voring Extracts; Cannon trees.

Apple, &c. For sale by

McCoLM, MILES & McDONALDS,

may15-dly.

No. 124 South High st.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of "Geo. & Wm. McDonaid," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, having disposed of our entire interest in the Grocery business to

McColm, Miles & McDonalds.

who will continue the business at the old stand, and are duly authorized to settle the business of the old firm. In severing our mercantile connection with the public we would return our warmest thanks for their long and generous patronage, extended to us through so many years. It beauth on the part of our Mr. Geo. McDonald induced by too close an application to tusiness for more than 24 years, renders this change necessary.

To our old friends we would say that the new firm possess all the faculties for business enjoyed by us, and will spare no pains to merit their future favors.

GEO. & WM. McDONALD, may 15-dim

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY

JACOH FISHER, HAVING PUR chased the entire stock and business of Means Shoedinger & Brown in the Furniture Manufactory No. 162 South High Street, will continue the business at the

SAME STAND AS HERETOFORE and solicits the custom of the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally. All business will be

PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO!

and Farniture manufactured or repaired promptly ac ording to order.

J. FISHER is also engaged in the business of an

Undertaker.

to which he will give special and prompt attention. apriff-ly.

CHARLES W. BAKER.

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER 29 BEEKMAN STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the trade generally, that he has again resumed business at his old location, No. 28 BEEK MAN STREET, and that his entire establishments, which was destroyed by fire in August last, has been rebuilt, and furnished with NEW and IMPROVED PATENT MACHINERY, for the manufacture of every variety of ENVELOPER.

He feels assured that his present facilities will enable him to offer such inducements to buyers, as can not fall

FRENCH'S HOTEL. On the European Plan.

CITY OF NEW YORK. Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street, (OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel. Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we

R. FRENCH, Proprietor. Feb. 27, 1863-41y

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS. WOOD & PEROT. 1131 RIDGE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,

OFFER for Sale upon the Most Favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DREIGNS in great variety of IRON RAILINGS for ORMETERIES, RESIDENCES, etc., of Wronght and ORMETERIES, RESIDENCES, Etc., of Wronght and ORMETERIES, RESIDENCES, Etc., of Wronght and ORMETERIES, OUT TERS, ANDARS, BALOONIES, STAIRS, OO UNITERS, FOUNT AINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other from Work of a Decorative obsracter. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state the kind of work needed.

FAIRBANKS'S STANDARD



OF ALL KINDS.

KILHOURNE, KUHNS & CO. II PBe careful to buy only the genuine.

Letter from the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House of Repto join in a public celebration of the anniversary arms, replies in the following able and interesting letter. Its just sarcasm upon the President for his broken vows and maladministration of 1862, visited his State, where he was instruarmy, and persuading thousands to take the oath of alleglance:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1863. GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of the 7th inst., inviting me, in behalf of the Washington Union Club, of Memphis, to join in a public celebration of the anniversary of the surrender of that city to the Foderal arms. ilso speak kindly of my past efforts to induce the people of West Tennessee to consent cheor-fully to "the restoration of the national au-

thority throughout the South. If I believed that by meeting you on the oc-casion referred to, I could be of service to a single honest, law-abiding citizen, or truly repentant rebel, or that I could contribute, to the least extent, in ending the war and restoring the blessings of peace under the Constitution, I would certainly attend. But I have no such faith in myself, and therefore I shall not go.

failure on your part to comprehend the masterly policy of our great and good President and
the wise statemen who aid him in shaping and
directing the civil policy of the Government—
When you have fully studied and understood the

I know that men like Gen. M. Brayman, who miliar with the profound military strategy, which, as "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," he is now displaying; and when you further remember the astonishing success we have had in reclaiming astonishing success we have had in rectaining our "misguided countrymen," and in conquering our "wayward sisters," I shall be amazed if you continue to believe it necessary to "encourage the loyal" or "reclaim the disloyal." Why encourage the loyal? Is it possible they need encouragement in Memphis, where, for nearly a couragement in Memphis, where, for nearly a year, you have been inside the Federal lines? year, you have been inside the rederal lines?
Where every night tattoo is substituted for "Hush! my baby, don't you erf," and at reville "Hail Columbia" arouses the people to a consciousness of the great security which is afforded to the property of the loyal people in Memphis and "all the country round that (political) Jordan." How can you or I "encourage the loyal" when our matchless President, the late Congress, his sare counselors and his peopless. Congress, his sage counselors and his peerless military subordinates, have already done and promised all which wisdom can suggest, which our sacred Constitution authorizes, and which the Christian religion tolerates and approves? There remains nothing for us to do, unless it is vice measures to conquer a glorious peace. True, we have among us croakers and Copperheads—silly, brainless men—who are so unwise and appatrictic as to question the wisdom of our indefatigable President. If you have any such in Memphis, you should at once denounce them as in sympathy with the rebels; you should send them to their friends "down South," or to the Dry Tortugas, which is understood by many to be a place where everybody is tortured with thirst for rifle whisky, and not a drop can be obtained. No good Union man will complain of the conduct of the wise men who direct our public affairs. They should be taught to re-member that scandalum magnatum was formerly a high crime-it is a most belnous offens now-and nothing saves such copper-colored wretches but the Christian charity of our most ions President

At your proposed meeting you should so ar-range matters as to secure a list of all who fail to attend or omit to render a suitable apology, and you should adopt resolutions of the most "loyal" kind. Allow me to suggest that the committee on resolutions be selected from con-tractors and office-holders. I particularly suggest one Cooper, who has been recently appoint tho large, rich, and populous district of West Tennessee. He was originally from New York True, he was never in West Tennescee until sent from this city on his official errand, but he no doubt knows by intuition the true value of the goods and chattels, lands and country in which he never lived. But he is so loyal-so much so that I doubt not be is better fitted for the office than any one of the pative born sons, brothers, or fathers of the thousands of soldiers, which, before the 224 of last September, West Tennessee had furnished the Federal army. Let the committee imitate the "Loyal Leagues" of Baltimore and resolve that you not only approve all the present wise and patriotic administration have done, but that you will sustain and uphold it in everything it may hereat ter do. Let the committee make an elaborate report, accompanied with resolutions denounc-ing all who find fault with our most excellent President. For instance, the last Congress (in July, 1862), passed a law to confincate the property of certain rebels. That Congress, though a very wise body, did not possess as much ag-gregate wisdom as our great and good President. pend for a period the operations of this law as our aim es advanced southward, so as to afford our aimes advanced southward, so as to afford all an opportunity to accept pardon. Worse still, this is a schually applied to no one but the rebels. And it is astonahing that it applied to them everywhere, North and South; in Spring-field, Illinois, as well as Springfield, Tennessee, But worse still; it did not wantonly effect the rights or property of Union man, women

children, and the insane upon a perfect footing tion and such worn out themes, he ought not to of equality with the vilest traitors in the land! be trusted for a mement.

That Congress telieved that the crime of refusing obedience to the usurpation of Jeff. Davids & Co, in Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, and elsawhere, amid the terrors of a litical Moses to lead our armies across the

The Ohio Statesman: Che Ohio Statesman: alayes of every rebel in the United States who had not accepted the amnesty therein provided were de jure free. But how were we to end this cless as negroes and notion bales. Hurry up the of the South will ever gratefully cherish the rebellion if the Union men, women and children in the so-called Confederate States, were
left in undisturbed possession of all their legal
and constitutional rights? If this policy were
adopted, the rebels might become angry with these monuments of Federal mercy, and in that event the spared monuments aforesaid Mr. ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House of Repmight cling more closely to the Federal flag.
This division among the people might cause a resentatives, and for several terms member of still more unhappy state of affairs down in Congress from Tennessee, having been invited Dixie; our friends there might have to bear additional indignities. As before remarked, of the surrender of Memphis to the Federal our merciful and considerate President was found equal to the crisis. In a long conversa-tion with some inspired apoetles from the saintly city of Chicago—a place where Onderdonking and other worldly amusements are unoffice is very striking. Mr. ETHERIDGE was known—the President candidly confessed that made the Clerk of the Republican House of to ascertain the will of the Lord upon this difhe was endeavoring (he did not state the means) Representatives in July, 1861. He had labored ficult question; that so soon as he learned the hard to keep Tennessee in the Union, and, in Divine pleasure he verily would do the will of the Master who sent him. The revelation mental in bringing hundreds into the Union | came, doubtless, "by due course of mail." | Judging from that "which is written," it amounted to this: that in portions of Virginia and Louisians, in Delaware, in Maryland, in Kentucky, in Tennessee and Missouri, it was lawful for traitors who had accepted the amnesty provided by the confiscation law, and all other persons, to hold slaves; but that in the tide-water regions of ginis, and in that part of Louisana which had not been consecrated to slavery by the military occupation of General Butler, as also in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Missiesippi, Arkansas, and Texas, it should no longer be lawful for the Union men, romen, and children to hold our African fellowcitizens to service or labor. And yet there are those of the "Copperhead persuasion" who profees not to see the wisdom of this great master-stroke of our most noble and exalted President. Sir, did it not immediately divide the South and unite the North? Were not our camps forthwith crowded with countless myr-In your letter you express the opinion that by isde of bold and ardent recruits? Have not a "direct personal appeal" I might "encourage the loyal and reclaim the disloyal." I confess crowded by thousands into our ranks, inspiring my astonishment at such a statement; and I can our soldiers with a wild enthusiasm, and renattribute this opinion of yours to nothing but a dering night vocal with the songs of entranchieed Dinahs and muling and puking Sambos?

grand purposes of our most God fearing and law-abiding President; when you are more familiar with the profound military strategy, cases for complaint and criticism. For instance, on the 14th of last March that officer. then in command at Bolivar, wrote as follows in regard to the Proclamation of Freedom, with which our illustrious and far-seeing President greeted the advent of the new year: "The loyal man is equally helpless with the disloyalin fact, more so; for the rebel takes his slaves South, or hires them in the army in which he himself serves, while the slaves of loyal men flee to our camps beyond reclamation. Under this process the rebel holds his slaves by carrying them into a State in which they are clared free, while the law-abiding citizen loses his by retaining them in a State where it is lauful to hold them. As it is now, the loyalty lauful to hold them are man avail them nothand good conduct of these men avail them noth

In speaking of the elevating effects of this system upon our armies and the negroes, Gen. Brayman shocks our senisbilities by the use of such language as this: "Their expense to the Government is enormous. It requires soldiers to guard them. They sicken and die in crowd-

Now among the resolutions you will adopt a the Memphis meeting there should, by all means, be one censuring General Brayman for the use of language so insulting to "our fellow-citizens of African descent," and so justly calculated to incense the slave-owners in Tennessee who have so stubbornly refused to join the rebels.

Why, sirs, this license of speech must be sup pressed. What right have men who do not sup port the present wise and efficient administration to criticise its policy or the consequences of it? Within the last few days I have heard persons in this city—in this capital which bears the sacred name of Washington, and which for the present is the home of our illustrious chief magistrate—draw seemingly invidious distinc-tions between the fate of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and that of John M. Botte, of Virginia. How my blood "bolled with pious indignation when, a few days ago, I heard a certain individual of the straightest sect of Copperheads dis-coursing thus: "Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, was expelled from the Senate of the United States last year, charged with treasonable practices. He then owned a farm and negroes in Kentucky-still owns them. He accepted the amnesty provided in the so called confiscation law which passed Congress last July. He is now proposing to accompany his family on a pleasure trip to Europe, leaving his large prop-erties in Indiana and his slaves in Kentucky untrue value of the goods and chattels, lands and der the protection of the law. John M. Botts tenements, etc., of a people he never knew, and is just out of 'Libby,' or some other Conf. prison, where he was incarcerated for his devotion to the Union and his undying hostility to the so called Southern Confederacy. Ten days ago his slaves were enticed within the lines of our armies in Virginia. Mr. Botts demanded that they be surrendered or returned, and received for answer, direct from Washington, that he had no right to them-that our wise and lawabiding President had set them free!"

I confess that when I heard this long and complaining rigmarole I was indignant at this person's stupidity. He could not see the wisiom of this wise policy of our most noble executive. He was almost as incorrigible as lames I. Petigru, of South Carolina, who, when he read the grand proclamation of the most illustrious successor of Washington, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate gov-In proof of this we need but refer to the fact rebels to aid them in making war upon the that the Congress aforesaid provided that under armies of the subliment man of modern times; this law, trial should precede conviction and of Nelson, of Tennessee, who, with his soos in forfeiture, and that guilt should be proven, not ernment, and offered his private fortune to the presumed. Worse suil, it offered an amnesty ple of that State to take up arms against our to repentant rebels; it mercifully gave them six treedom loving President; of Houston, Henry, ty days in which to accept it, and provided fur-ther that our most noble President might sus-pend for a period the operations of this Union man loves his country per se. He cares nothing for liberty or property, fame or fortune, considerations or contracts, office or opinion.—
The true test is simply this: Who is the greatest, wisest and best of mankind? Who is the first natural military genius of the world? Who docth all things wisely and well? Who should But worse still; it did not wantonly effect the be elected President as long as he will accept rights or property of Union men, women, and children, or lunatics, in any section of the country.

Abraham Lincoln, Esq., he may be set down as That Congress, strange as it may seem, did a good Union man, fit to join a "Loyal League," receive a contract, accept a commission or office, and to vote. But if, like Crittenden of Kensections was to place the Union men, women, to the constitution of the constituti sucky, he is ever talking about the Constitu-tion and such worn out themes, he ought not to be trusted for a mement.

protection to property including such trifling arti-cles as negroes and cotton bales. Hurry up the volunteers. Give the lie to those who intimate name and memory of one who, by a scrupulous that Tennesseans will not go into the Gulf regard of his official and other pledges, and his States to fight for their brethern of African demands adherence to the Chicago platform, has scent. True, most of our citizens have sone, daughters, slaters, fathers, or brothers there, but they ought never to have settled so far South. Besides, when you have secured freedom to our African fellow-citizens south of us, you may possibly have the honor of taking part in carrying the same boon to a similar class in Tennessee and Kentucky. I doubt not our noble President will in due time adopt suitable means to accertain the will of the Lord in this benefit.

It seems to have been made known already to of those who criticise our military operations of some of the lesser lights. Last week a grand or show impatience at the tardy movements of our armies in South Carolina and Virginia.—

our armies in South Carolina and Virginia.—

our armies in South Carolina and Virginia. gate had conceived-an idea; and, under the fort," and, though it may not be felony without tuspiration of the great occasion, they have commanded our magnificent President to provisim freedom throughout all the ends of the earth. I doubt not, at the proper time, he will so proclaim; and the twenty thousand troops which his excellency Governor Andrew Johnson was re-cently authorized to recruit in Tennessee will

by the smiling faces and brilliant eyes of the graceful and accomplished sons and daughters homey. True, our State constitution and laws, like those of Illinois and other loyal States, will not permit free negroes to come within our State, nor enfranchised slaves to remain there; but from military necessity, or, as a high official expresses it, "from the ex necessitate vei of the thing," they will not be permitted to re main. The plan recently adopted in South Corolina of selling them the lands of the rebels might be adopted, and thereby Memphis might scon become "a variegated city." Our white and colored brethren and elsters might thus furnish an example of that "freedom and spinsters sincerely regard as the only means of compromising the present unfortunate distinc-

You should by all means pass a resolution in Big Black, Red river, the Arkaneas or Pontch-artrain. When the rebels are disarmed how be, while beholding our northern brothers occu-pying their mansions and illustrating the beauties of General Banks's apprentice system made manifest the absurdity of those Copper-head creakers who foolishly ineist that while military power can put down a rebellion, moral power alone can eradicate its consequences and

keep it down. It is true, they cite the example of Veudee, which in area, is only about one fortieth part of France. There, we admit, the peas antry believed their religion was endangered, ident in 1864. Besides, General McClellan and history records that they defeated six or had commanded the Army of the Potomac long seven of the hest appointed armies which the enough. "Rotation in office" is a sound politi when Carnot was made Minister of War, he commanded. General Barnside's caroor has There remains nothing for us to do, unless it is ed and filth corrais. They become debased and quieted the people by assuring them that they been an eminently brilliant one, and the same so obey our incomparable President in all his demoralized. They debase and demoralize the same an eminently brilliant one, and the same and the These mischievous faulifinders, to give further orce to their insidious assaults upon our worthy nobly won. But in all this there is strategy President, point also to Poland, in which the fires of rebellion are ever burning; but they forget that the Czar of all the Russias is in all Chief," moves inferiors on the military chessrespects inferior to our noble President, and is board with a skill which excites the admiration wholly ignorant of the true means of quieting of all who are truly loval to the administration a disaffected people. It never occurred to the aforesaid Czar that to squelch a rebellion effectually the cause must be removed. Had he studied the history of rebellion in this country he would have discovered that we always ascertained the cause, the evil, the sin which gave a pretext to the insurgents. For example: During the administration of General Washington a portion of the people of Pennsylvania got up a rebellion about whisky. It was crushed out by "coercion," but the esgacious statesmen of that day determined to strike at the cause. The result is that the people of that noble common-wealth have ever since eschewed whisky and turned their attention to contracts. Nothing is

now known in that State of whisky, and though Mr. Buchagan used to recite some traditionary stories of "Old Rye" to the junior members of his cabinet, it is well known that the sight of a bottle of pure Monongahela was as repulsive to his nature as ice water to a mad dog. Subsequently, while General Jackson was Prest dent, the people of South Carolina revolted at taxation because some demagogue called it high tariff, and acce ted that the monster " stole money from their unconscious pockets." The rebellion, however, was "subjugated" by the military power of the Government, and the cause-taxation-of course, abolished. No tax gatherers have been known since in South Carolina. At a later day, during the administration of John Tyler, or the firm of "Tippecanon and Tyler too," some unwashed Democrats in Rhode Island fomented a grand insurrection against the sovereignty of that large and popuous State. The army and Navy of the United States, by a hearty co-operation with the "loyalists" of that day, soon overthrew the insurgents. Their provisional governor-Thomas W. Dorr-was captured, denied the right of a

belligerent," and sent to the penisenuary.
The Demicoratic party, the cause, was abolish ed, as all subsequent elections have shown, throughout the United States, since ween no speek of rebellion has been known within the vast limits or that loyal State. The rebeilion in Utah, which occurred during the reign of the Old Public Functionary, is too recent to be forgotten. The cause is no doubt fresh in the memory of every maiden lady in the loyal States. The republican instincts of our people would not tolerate a monopoly in heaven's "last best gilt to man." General Albert Sidney Johnston was sent to Utah with instructions to conquer the conjugal spirit of Brigham. Toe Mormon war ended gloriously to our arms. The among the latter day saints, and Brigham, like some ione bird without a mate, 'refuses to be comforted." In Europe, protracted and sun-guinary civil wars have often resulted from differences of opinion in regard to the true mode of construing the Bible, and especially concern-ing the operations of the Holy Ghost. They have failed to abolish the one or deny the other the result is that a few countries in Europe maintain the quiet which usually " prevails

along the Rappahannock.
It should not be overlooked that our people were very ignorant or they would never have peen deceived by the treasonable enemies, North and South, of our noble President. It was falsely charged that he and his party friends did not desire to suppress the rebellion without first subversing the rights of the States;

manly adherence to the Chicago platform, has vindicated the truth of all the pledges which from time to time are made on his behalf; and the traitors and Copperheads who thus falsely charged our great and good President with designing to subvert the institutions of the South ern States, must benceforth hide their faces in

You should by no means fail to adopt with wild acciamation, mingled with a few "bully hallelujahs," a resolution severely denunciatory benefit of clergy, is, nevertheless, what Mr. Polk stigmatizes as "moral treaton," a crime which our noble President and other Whiga of that day were compelled to "dry up" during

the war with Mexico. Our present military discord is but "harmony, when understood." We are abundantly able to soon be ready for the good work of giving practi-cal freedom to our enelayed fellow-countrymen, we have them completely surrounded—crowded male and female, of African descent. When that into a small circumference o not more than six time comes Memphis will be a lovely city. Its thousand miles. Our armies are guarding the walks and its promenades will be illuminated outposts of this contracted line and everywhere daring the pusilla amous butternuts to "plerce the center," and the ragged wretches "take the of Lincoln and Liberty; of Darkness and Da- dare." We have forces at Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Hilton Head, Newbern, Suffolk (all is quiet on the Blackwater), Fortress Monroe, on the Rappahangock, at Baltimore, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, Ten-neasee, Missouri, Fort Smith, and at Vicksburg, in the very heart of the rebellion. How long can the rebellion exist when thus circumscribed? In addition to all this, Adjt. Geo. Thomas, a native of "my Maryland," and who last year was charged by the maliguant tongue of slan-der with being a secessionis; and a traitor—following where such noble men as Butler, Brady, fraternity" which so many unhappy Northern Dickinson, and other old triends of Breckinridge spinsters sincerely regard as the only means of dare to lead—is now in the Southwest organizing the loyal blacks, who, it is understood, are impatient to be led against the barbarous hordes of Lee and Beauregard. Northern philoso favor of giving such rebel farms and town lots phere, women and divines, who regard the Af-as are not needed for our colored brethren to rican as the best normal representative of the our Christian friends of the North who desire buman race, and those who have seen the stordy to live among their colored friends, particularly to that numerous and respectable class who think that both races will be improved by a will be able to withstand a bayones charge from cross of the Angle-Saxon upon the pure these American soldiers of African descent, i "When this cruel war is over" how made when the state of the thermometer indi our psalm singing brethren from the Church of cates cutaceous activity and corresponding per the Paritans would enjoy a confederate farm on spiration. Time, however, will soon settle the

disputed question. You should further denounce all who com meek and lowly, doesle and penitent they will plain of the Army of the Potomac. It has been in no sense a failure. It has achieved more than any army in ancient or modern times With what impunity General Butler would ride from his plantation on Moon Lake to his ranche on Deer Creek! Then would be ian, under the influence of Northern Copperhas accomplished, under similar or equal diffiheads, aided by such Republican fogles as Thurlaw Weed and backed up by the stupid graduates of West Point, was fast becoming favorite with the army and the people; and it was gravely hinted by some of his bolder ad-berents that he might be used by the Copperhead fraternity to supplant our illustrious Pressume, will soon retire upon the laureis he has so tis the result of that superior genius and wisdom of our President, who as "Commander-inof all who are truly loyal to the administration. an abundance of leaders ready and willing at a moment's notice to lead the Army of the Potomac to the rebel capital. We have in reserve

Butler, Phelps, Busteed, and Lane; to say nothing of Colonel d'Utassy, who, like Mahomet's coffin, is still suspended between the heavens and the earth I look in vain among the names a tached to your letter for one which recalls a familiar face. I do not remember that I ever had the honor of a personal acquaintance with any one of you, although, in former times, I knew many of the leading citizens of Memphis, among whom are not a few who are still ardently in favor of a restoration of the Constitution. I regret to find none of them associated with you in the proposed demonstration. But I will indulge no complaints. Wherever our armies have secured a permanent lodgement in the South—as at Hilton Head, New Orleans, Newbern, Nachville and Memphis—the northern friends of our most excellent President have supplied us abandantly with most disinterested men and women, whose loyal tongues are heard in melodious tones wherever we "hold, occupy and possess" a cotton or contraband settle Confederate wilderness. Look at Hilton Head where the tender maiden and tougher matro of the North mingle upon sisterly terms with the Palmeto-African ladies of South Carolina. A bountiful issue of tracts and catechisms will no doubt soon be followed by an improved issue of contrabands-not so white as the poor Anglo, not so black as the normal African.

few years they will "Walk in the beauty like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies; And all that's best of dark and bright Meet in their aspect and their eyes.

In North Carolina, Charles Henry Foster, E:q., originally from Maine, and a warm polit-ical friend of Breckinrige, has organized a Free Labor Association, and Governor Stanly has gone back to California in disgust. In Nashville we have a regularly organized abolition society; its organ is the same as that of the State and Federal Government, and the editor, though imported from abroad, is doing more to sustain the glorious administration of President Lincoln than any native born citizen of the State can do. This abolition society, and this abolition newspaper, although conducted within the fortifications of the city, is doing no doubt very much to induce the people of Midd'e Ten-nessee to cease all further opposition to the wise, gentle, and constitutional rule of our disinguished chief magistrate.
In Memphis, the harvest is a tempting one. ned chief magistrate.

With cotton at a dollar per pound, and likely contrabands "lying around loose," our enter prising northern friends who love the Union and wish it preserved under the guarantees of the Constitution may make a "good thing of it." Already I hear of several who have farms in Kanasa. Lowa Lilippia. Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other "free States," which are now well tilled with negroes who once belonged to the Union men of the South. Facts like these will tend greatly to the restoration of peace and harmony, and materially aid in removing the prejudice which the of the insurrectionary States have tained against the northern kindred. vis & Co, in Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolias, and elsewhere, amid the terrors of a
military despetian, did not merit the same or
worse punishment than that they had denounced against listed and official traitors? That
the congress spared the women and children; also
shielded from harm the Union men who still
adhered to the national symbol of protection!
What weakness? But Congress has adjourned.
What weakness? But Congress has dojourned.
What was to be done? Thank heaven, our sasion.
You will perceive that on the first of January
last, under this so-called confiscation law, the

become gradually introduced north of the Ohio and Potomac, rendering our people much more homogeneous than in former times. Thus we will again become a untied and loving people. The lion and the lamb, the contractor and the contraband, will lie down together, and then the millennium will have come. Excuse the haste with which I write, and accept essurances of my highest regard.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, EM. ETHERIDGE. To Mesers J. M. Tomeny, G. D. Johnson and others, Memphis, Tenn.

TELEGRAPHIC

Morning and Noon Dispatches.

From Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Tribune says:rom a gentleman fully conversant with affairs at Port Hudson and the Department of the Sulf, who arrived here last night from New Orleans, we learn some interesting facts of the eituation of Banks's army and its prospects.— Our informant left Port Hudson late in the evening, Sunday, 31st ult There had been go fighting of consequence since the assault of the 27th, but Ger. Banks had been industriously and rapidly contracting his lines and approaching the rebel works. The wings of our army rested on or very near the river, both above and below, and there was no possibility of reinforcements reaching the beleaguered garrison -Banks had made up his mind to take the place, and he had men and means to do it The contest of the 27th was very desperate and very bloody, the rebels fighting with most reckiess courage, and our men being not a whit behind

n daring and pluck. Our informant correborates the good accounts heretofore given of the conduct of the colored soldiers. These sable warriors provoked the most frenzied hatred on the other side, and the rebels tent all their energy to their annihilation, and since the fight they have missed no chance to kill the negro pickets. In one instance they pounced upon a single black sentry, captured and forthwith hung him. Bloody instruction was quickly improved, for almost within an hour some negroes gut hold of a rebel picket and hung him up in full sight of their murdered companion.

The stories about Kirby Smith coming to the relief of Port Hudson are probably erroneous. Smith is no doubt in Texas somewhere, or Western Louisians. He is certainly nowhere near Part fludson, nor could be get across if he were opposite. Col. Grierson is slashing around, and was at

last accounts up between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, tearing up railroads, destroying bridges, hunting for Confederate stores, and canvassing the State generally. It is understood that Joe Johnston was at

Jackson on the 27th, but had no force worth ringing against Grant. We regret to learn that General Sherman, wounded at Port Hudson, is hardly expected to

The weather is terribly hot, and the place very dry and dusty.

Advices by way of New Ocleans state that

neither Gen. Nickerson, Col. Clark, of the 6:h Michigan, Col. Bullock, 30th Massachusetts, nor Col. Payne, 24 Louisians, are in the least injured. Col. Lull, 8th New Hampshire, Col. Bean, 4th Wisconsin, and Capt. Wratanski, of Gen. Weitzel's staff, were killed. Captains Crayon and Herron, Lieut. Chittenden, 4th Wis-French republic, in that warlike age, could hurl against them. It is also true that afterward, still a favorite with the brave men he so long seventy killed and wounded, out of three hundred in the fight of the 27th.

Gen. Stone arrived at New Orieans, an probably will be placed in command of Sher man's division. Kirby Smith is reported at Franklin, but not

vouched for. The Times letter says the 1st Louisana (colored) showed great plack on the 27th, marching up to within eighty paces of the guns at double quick, supported by the 6th Michigan, 174th New York and 161st New York. These regiments are completely cut up; the colored regi-ment had but two hundred left. On reaching the third battery of siege guns, the rebels opened on them with terrific slaughter, when they were forced to retreat, receiving heavy shot and shell and pieces of railroad iron twelve to eighteen inches long. The rebals fought with great desperation, every man being cut down at the guns. Col. Garreer offered to surrender if Banks would allow him to march out with his guns, provisions, etc.; but it was declined. It is reported the black flag was raised by the rebels.

Everything is kept quiet as to the result of the fight. Losses would not be made known until an official dispatch was sent to Washing-

On the 29th the navy bombarded Port Hudon all day and night, without response.

The steamer fulton had gone up with reinforcements. Only two regiments were left in New Orleans. General Neal Dow was in town elightly wounded.

From the Happahannock.

New York, June 9 .- The Times' special from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 7th, and June 6th, P. M., gays: The situation remains unchanged. The position taken by Howe's division on the south bank of the Rappahannock Friday evening is still peacefully held. The only hostile demonstration during the past twenty-four hours has been an occarsional shell from one four and a half inch Romans, stationed on the hills on this side .-Our skirmishers hold the line of Deep run and Bowling Green road, while the enemy are in plain eight about one-quarter of a mile further on. No large bodies of their troops are in

sight. About one mile directly in front of our position, and on the creat of a hill, is a battery in eight, but this is all we can see. There is abundant evidence, can sec. There is abundant evidence, however, that the enemy is closely watching our movements, evidently hoping we may con-tinue quiet or advance and meet him in his chosen ground. I can say that depends altogether on circumstances. Our roops lay on their arms on the open plain, covered by several batteries of those fierce brass Napoleous. They are in excellent spirits.

A large detail of men to day are engaged in destroying the enemy's rifle pits on the banks of the river near where we crossed—the ditches being filled up and the banks leveled off, tous restoring the ground to its former level surface and depriving the enemy of the immediate use of this defense and facilitating the passage of

one traces and activating the passage of one traces over the ground.

Nogeneral engagement is yet imminent.—
There are indications, though not very numer ous, that ere the week is over there may be noteworthy news from that quarter, and in what

shape no one seems to know.

The Herald's special from Washington says: Reports received to-day from the Rappaban- in a nock state that two lines of battle are formed plainly in eight of the rebel lines and under fire of their artillery, but affairs have being a quiet on both sides. The Sixth Vermont was thrown forward as skirmishers, and suffered the day. A visit to the front disclosed the enemy of religious unusually strong force in his old position on head the right, left and front of our advance column The enemy is buey, and a large column scenarios to be moving up and taking position to a wait further operations of our forces. Hooker was in the across the river and visited the picket hard model.

FOR SALE OF SER OF STREET A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, ON OAR ST. TO SEE MICH.